

# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 64.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
No. 219.

### SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the term of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS from the 1st of March, 1882, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858, No. 1 of 1859, and No. 7 of 1879, will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1881.

Each Tender should specify the monthly payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By His Excellency's Command,  
M. S. TONNOCHY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1881.

### T. N. DRISCOLL.

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,  
AND  
GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

T. N. DRISCOLL,  
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, and  
GENERAL OUTFITTER,  
begs to intimate that on September 1st he will remove to the New Premises No. 6, Queen's-road Central, next door to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 11, Praya Central, on MONDAY, August 29th, 1881, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1881.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
R. COOKE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1881.

### LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

### RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

### TO-DAY,

the 27th August, 1881, at 2 p.m. at the Cosmopolitan Club, No. 15A Staunton Street (opposite the Union Church)—

The whole of the  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
comprising:—

Sofas, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Card Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Gasaliers, Chromo-Lithographs, and Oil Paintings, Dining Table, Bar, Glass and Crockery Ware, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., &c., &c.

A Cottage Piano.  
One Steel Plate English Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c.

One American Carom Table, complete, by Phelan.

One American Carom Table, complete, by F. Strahl & Co.

Two Bowling Alleys, with New Balls and Pins.

The whole of the  
OFFICE FURNITURE,  
One Parlour and one Cooking Stove.

Also,  
The entire Stock of Very Superior

WINES, Champagne, Beer, &c., &c.,  
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

EÇA DA SILVA & Co.,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1881.

### AUCTION OF MACHINERY.

MESSRS. GENATO & Co. have been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 15th proximo, unless previously disposed of by private agreement, all THE MACHINERY of the  
SAN MIGUEL FOUNDRY,  
MANILA.

Consisting of Turning Lathes of all descriptions, Planing Punching, and Shearing Machines, Drilling Machines, Tools, Sets of Stocks and Dies (Whitworth's), Tube Expanders, Root's Blowers, Cranes, and a large stock of Plate Iron and Bar Iron, Shafts of from 4 to 10 inches diameter round and square, &c., &c.

They will also offer for sale a complete

SUGAR REFINERY PLANT, perfectly new, never having been used, built by SHEARS & SONS, London, comprising Copper Vacuum Pan, Double Bottom Pan, Engine and 2 Boilers, 4 Copper Bag Filters, Set of Tanks, 2 Treble Barrel Copper and Gun Metal Pumps, and other attachments.

The plans of the said Refining Machinery will shortly be on view at the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, August 23rd, 1881.

### J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'  
Merchant Navy  
Navy Boiled  
Long Flax  
Crown  
CANVAS.

APPHOLD KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

### NOTICE.

### LAU TSUN SAM,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND  
DENTIST, TEACHER OF  
CHEMISTRY, AND WATCH  
AND CLOCK MAKER.

Sewing Machines and every description of Mechanical Appliance and Musical Instrument repaired. All orders executed promptly, in the best possible style, and at moderate charges.

No. 107, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.

## Intimations.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN  
VARIETY COMBINATION.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

### MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT.

The above-named Company embraces some of the Leading Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vaulters, and Pantomimists, from Europe, and are without a doubt the finest Talent of their kind that has ever appeared in Asia, late the Principal Acrobats and Gymnasts of Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus, which for three months last season in Calcutta was visited by over four thousand persons daily.

Prominent among the Company may be mentioned

THE WALHALLA BROTHERS,  
from the Crystal Palace, London; Walhalla Hall, Berlin; Musical Clowns, Acrobats Extraordinary, Pantomimists, and French Vaulters, &c.

### JEAN VERLITTIE,

THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZIAN,  
Including Summersaults in Mid-Air, Pirouettes, &c.

This Act is very seldom done on account of the great length it requires—at least 60 feet—to accomplish the feats done between the Bars.—Also in his unrivalled act on the Balancing Trapeze, showing the centre of gravity.

### JOHN SMITH,

America's Great Vaulter, Acrobat, Clown, and Pantomimist, the only Lofly Summersaultist in the World.

### Mr. J. S. LEOPOLD

in his Extraordinary and Original Act

### THE TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BARS,

The Very Perfection of Gymnastic Art.

Mr. J. S. LEOPOLD, has performed this Beautiful Gymnastic Act over Six thousand times throughout Europe, America, Asia, and Australia, and has gained for himself well earned applause.

The above-named Artists will give their First Performance in the  
CITY HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING,  
the 29th August,

AND WILL REPEAT IT ON  
TUESDAY, the 30th August.

After which the Company will proceed to Shanghai, en route to America.

For further Particulars see Hand Bills and Programme.

### Prices of Admission:

Reserved Seats, .....\$2.00  
Second Seats, .....\$1.00  
Third Seats, .....\$0.50

Army and Navy in Uniform, Half-price.

Doors open at 8.30 o'clock, Performance to commence at 9 prompt.  
Hongkong, August 24th, 1881.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

During my absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
LONDON AERATED  
WATERS,  
AND GENERAL AGENTS.  
7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

## For Sale.

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

Ex S. S. "Gleniffer."

Plain Coloured SATEENS in New Shades.

Striped Zephyr WASHING MATERIALS.

French POMPADOUR PRINTS.

French SHIRTING PRINTS.

Coloured and White PAJAMA FLANNELS.

A Splendid Assortment of Black FRINGES.

BEADED GIMPS in every width and style.

Ombre RIBBONS, SCARFS, and GOSSAMERS.

Coloured and Black SILK and BONE BUTTONS.

Hair, Tooth, and Nail BRUSHES.

Cheap Gift, Alma, and Link NECK-LETS.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Ex S. S. "Ancona."

New Coloured and Black Dress MATERIALS.

Specialities in POMPADOUR SATEENS.

Novelties in Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.

BONNET and HAT SHAPES.

Ladies' LEATHER BAGS.

Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.

A choice assortment of Baby LINEN.

Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

FANS—painted in New Designs.

SCISSORS and POCKET KNIVES.

SEWING MACHINES with latest Improvements.

## KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received  
The Revised New Testament.  
Life of Lord Beaconsfield.

Bergen's Seamanship.

Colonel Gordon's Africa.

Captain Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners.

Hole's Book about Roses.

Rigg's Treatise on Steam Engine.

Boulger's History of China.

American Collections of Modern Music.

Cigarette Machines.

Clarke's Manual of Engineering.

Knight's Engineering Dictionary.

Lavater's Physiognomy.

King's War-ships of Europe.

Sawyer's Electric Lighting.

Wade's Tzu-Erh-Chi.

Fyfe's History of Europe.

ALL THE NEW NOVELS OF THE DAY.

Pinto's Through Africa, in Portuguese.

New Dance Music! New Songs!

New French Novels

Large Stock, New Pipes.  
Sweet Caporal, Old Judge, Entre Nous and other popular Cigarettes.

Empress of India Cigarettes.

New Birthday Cards.

New Scrap Albums.

All the Novelties from Vienna, London, Paris and America.

Summer Games, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, &c.

New Fine Art Goods.

New designs in Playing Cards.

The Japanese Lacquer Playing Cards.

Mathematical Instruments.

Colour Boxes and Artist's Sundries.

New Menu and Name Cards.

New designs in Stationery.

A new stock of Tauchnitz Novels.

A large stock of well finished European ACCOUNT BOOKS in full and half binding, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chat Books.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1881.

### ED. CHASTEL & CO., WINE MERCHANTS,

Marine House, 15, Queen's-road.

HAVE for sale ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in quarts and pints. After Dinner CLARETS in quarts and pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE

MAURIN, &c. &c.

De St. Marceaux & Co's CHAMPAGNE in quarts, pints and half-pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, OURAÇO, MARASCHINO.

Price list on application.

### G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

### J. ULLMANN & Co.

42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42.

Importers of WATCHES,  
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE  
and EYE GLASSES, in great  
varieties, and General Goods.  
N.B.—Watches carefully repaired  
at moderate rates.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS  
AND LUMBER  
always on hand.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

### Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and

Opticians.

Charts and Books.  
Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents

for Louis Audemars' Watches;  
awarded the highest Prizes at every

Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

Celebrated OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES

No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

### STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Good accommodation for Visitors,

English & American Billiards.

Tiffin at One o'clock.

Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated

and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK,  
Proprietor.



**A. S. WATSON & Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND—  
Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS, viz :  
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast  
Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

**Notices to Correspondents.**

All communications should be addressed The  
Editor "Hongkong Telegraph," 15, Wellington  
Street.

All letters for publication must be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their  
names and addresses with all communications in-  
tended for insertion, not necessarily for publication,  
but as evidence of good faith.

**Notices to Subscribers.**

Subscribers who do not receive their newspapers  
within thirty-five minutes after the time of publica-  
tion will oblige by communicating with the Editor.

Domestic Notices, if properly authenticated, will  
be inserted free of charge.

**Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, 27TH AUGUST, 1881.

His Excellency the Governor's remarks at the meeting of the Legislative Council referring to the favourable consideration he had given to a suggestion of Captain Deane's that a certain increase to the pay of some of the inspectors and sergeants of police be sanctioned, will be generally endorsed throughout the colony. Whatever may have been the case in years gone by, it must be conceded by all who know anything of the subject, and who are not influenced by interested motives, that the present efficiency of our police establishment reflects the greatest credit on the administrative ability of our Colonial officers. His Excellency's compliment to the effect that he had been much struck by the admirable way in which the Police force do their duty on the whole, was well deserved, and will no doubt be greatly appreciated by a body of men who have worked hard in the Government service, and to whose efforts justice has not always been done in days gone by.

We are also glad to see Captain Deane looking so well after the interests of his subordinates, and he has done good service in calling attention to the fact that the clerks in his department were not paid at the same rate as their fellow workers in the other departments of the Government service. The acquiescence of the Secretary of State in the Governor's recommendation on the subject is a most satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and will amend a somewhat anomalous state of affairs which ought not to have existed so long in a small service like the Colonial Government of Hongkong.

It is, however, with the proposed increase to pay to the Inspectors and Sergeants that we now intend to deal. We are not quite sure that the Governor's observations, as reported in the *Daily Press*, on this particular point, are quite so precise and definite as we could desire. "He" (Captain Deane), observed His Excellency, "has also suggested a certain increase in the pay of some of the inspectors and sergeants. I have given that very favourable consideration, because I must say I have been much struck by the admirable way in which the Police Force do

their duty on the whole. In considering questions connected with the Police Force I am glad to say the Captain Superintendent has, at all times, had at heart not only the interests of the Force, as well as officers under him, whether clerks or others, but also the public service. The recommendations he has made have always been with an eye to efficiency, and as far as I am aware, there is only one officer in this force whose salary has not been increased, and that is himself." We are not quite certain whether to understand that it is now proposed to increase the pay of the whole of the officers of the force, or merely some of the inspectors and sergeants, but we will express a very strong and decided opinion that it would be a very unwise and impolitic act on the part of the Government, for the sake of a false economy to longer neglect the claims of a body of men, who have not altogether been fairly treated.

We understand that the Inspectors of Police have petitioned the Governor, on what we must consider tangible grounds, for an increase of pay. According to the records of service we find that, early next year no less than nine out of the eleven Inspectors at present doing regular Police duty will have completed their periods of service entitling each man to a pension. These nine are Inspectors Grey, Cradock, Thomson, Cameron, Mathieson, Swanston, Mackie, Bremner, and Lindsay; and the Inspector of Markets, Mr. G. Orley, and the four senior sergeants may also be included. We think it will generally be admitted, considering the additional work and responsibilities thrown on these officers, that their remuneration is not on a liberal scale. At all the out-stations the Inspector-in-Charge acts as Harbour Master, and receives, for what is at many places a tedious, trying, and responsible duty, the magnificent sum of \$11 per month. They also act as Registrars of births and deaths, and as Tax Collectors, for which they get no allowance whatever. In the city itself, as well as in the outskirts, the Inspectors have, in addition to their ordinary duties conducted the whole of the operations in connection with the suppression of gambling with unexampled success, as we have already had much satisfaction in recording in these columns; but we believe that no remuneration has been granted for these extra services.

It is currently reported, and we have every reason to believe the truth of the report, that, unless some inducement is held out in the shape of an increased rate of pay, a large number of these officers intend leaving the service when their terms expire, and looking at this contingency from a practical standpoint, we think some steps ought to be taken to prevent the Treasury from being put to a very large and altogether unnecessary outlay in procuring new men from home, and the Colony from losing the experience of a body of trustworthy officers who have been commended on all sides for their efficiency. New men, outside the question of expense in bringing them from home, are, naturally enough, quite inexperienced in the particular and special requirements of the Police Force in this colony, and therefore for a considerable time are practically of little value in the detection of crime. It is further a work of no small difficulty to obtain suitable men in England or Scotland, and considering what we believe has been publicly stated by the principal officers of the force, to the effect that it takes at least a year's probation to make newcomers efficient, it would appear to be to the interests of the colony to retain the services of their experienced and well tried officers, instead of allowing them to retire on pensions for the sake of a few extra dollars per month.

We would therefore recommend to the consideration of His Excellency, the suggestion that an addition

of \$20 per man be added to the present pay of the different ranks of Inspectors, and a proportionate increase to the senior sergeants whose conduct merits recognition, which we calculate to be about the exact amount which will have to be paid as pensions, should the services of these officers be lost to the colony at the expiration of their respective terms. Considering that the expense of bringing out new men would far exceed the amount required to cover the extra pay we have suggested, we think that economy, as well as the efficiency of the police force, would be served by a policy of conciliation and encouragement towards the discontented officers. That they have done their duties faithfully has been publicly conceded frequently of late. They deserve, therefore, on good grounds, to receive more substantial encouragement than mere empty praise.

WE sincerely hope that the storm which visited the Colony a few days ago, is the only "blow" we shall get this year, as these phenomena are not only extremely disagreeable and dangerous to life and property, but are absolutely a great drawback to the business of the port, both ashore and afloat, inasmuch as no cargo can be shipped or discharged during the time when Boreas reigns supreme, whilst the appearance of the Queen's Road is quite sufficient at these times to indicate how small a measure of business is being transacted on shore. Notwithstanding that we are well advanced towards the time when the danger for the present season is usually considered to be reduced to the minimum, we have yet a month to get over, which, according to past experience, is the most prolific of all others in atmospheric disturbances. We published yesterday a telegram issued by the Hongkong Government and received the previous evening from Manila, to the effect that a typhoon was raging then in the North of the Island of Luzon. This announcement, taken with the fact that Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co. yesterday received advices by wire from Amoy, stating that at that port every indication was then present of an approaching typhoon, is somewhat reassuring to residents in Hongkong, as it plainly indicates that this last "brew" of the Philippines—calculating the lapse of time, probable direction, and usual rate of progression of these phenomena, and applying it to the information received—has gone to the North of us. We hope to hear shortly that the Port of Amoy has escaped without much loss and injury, but it is hardly likely that it can have been altogether untouched.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

The P. and O. Company's steamship *Pekin* was docked at Aberdeen this morning.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamship *Suez* will leave Singapore for this Port to-day.

We are informed by the agent of the P. and O. Company that the steamer *Mirapore*, with the next English mail, left Singapore this morning at eight o'clock.

The following cablegram was published by the Hongkong Government yesterday evening:—"The Typhoon announced last evening appears to have greatly inclined to the North."

The Shanghai papers of the 22nd inst. say another comet has been visible during the last two evenings in the north-west at that Port. We were informed yesterday, by a gentleman who came down from Canton the night previous in the *Powan*, that at 7.10 p.m. when the steamer was near Whampoa, he observed a comet at an altitude of about 16 deg.

The German schooner *Wagrien*, Captain Dibborn, from Dunedin, reports having encountered a typhoon 60 miles South of the Pratas, in which she lost her main-top-mast and bowsprit. The lowest reading of barometer was 29.08.

The removal of the remains of Pope Pius IX. to the Basilica of San Lorenzo at Rome on Tuesday night (12th July) was interrupted by a band of men, who insulted the priests, seized the torches, and committed other acts of violence. —*Times*.

The performance by the English and American Variety Company, advertised to take place this evening, is unavoidably postponed until Monday and Tuesday next. We would direct attention of our readers to the advertisement on our front page.

We regret to have to record the demise of Captain Thuron, of the German bark *Friedrich*, at the Government Civil Hospital. The funeral will take place this afternoon at half-past four. Several vessels in harbour lowered their flags to half-mast in token of respect to the deceased.

According to a recent telegram, in the Treaty between Russia and China, the former cedes Kuldja up to the river Khorgas, receives an indemnity of nine millions metallic Roubles, she obtains the right to trade up to the Great Wall and to appoint consuls. A reduction of the duty on Tea according to quality is also agreed upon.

Public estimation of the investment recently offered by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in the form of a fourth loan to the Chinese Government, was shown, says the *Japan Gazette*, by applications for fifteen and a half millions of taels, or nearly four times the sum offered for subscription. The rate of successful tenders ruled from 3½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. premium; and about 75 per cent. of the whole sum was allotted to Hongkong applicants. Yokohama was not behind-hand in tenders, a sum of somewhere about 300,000 taels having been applied for; but from want of speculation, or from other causes, the premium offered was too low to secure any allotment.

**LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

Saturday, August 27th, 1881.  
One o'clock P.M.

A slight movement has been made to-day in the Stock and Share market, and although the actual amount of business done cannot be described as extensive, the transactions of this morning compare favourably with the amount of business done during the last few days in quantity, whilst the values of several kinds of scrip have either slightly increased or have an upward tendency, and are, consequently, held for better terms. Banks have changed hands for 106, cash, and left off firm at that figure. The stock of the Yangtze Insurance Association, which is seldom to be obtained in quantity, cannot be bought at Tls. 830, which is a considerable increase upon recent quotations. In China Fires transfers were made at 290, and a fair amount of dealing in Docks has taken place at 48, and, although firm, they are still to be got at that price. Steamboat shares are improved a point over recent quotations, but there are sellers at 24. Gas Company's stock is looking up, and 85 may be quoted, business done; whilst Hotels are on offer at 102½ without finding buyers. The recent figure for Sugars is no longer sustained, and there is at least five difference in less than as many days, which means sellers at 150; Ice stock has taken a similar direction, although to only half the extent, and the 127½ of a few days ago has dropped to 126. Of the Loans, the older has just a quarter the best of it; 1878 being at 4 per cent. buyers, whilst 1881 is at 3½ per cent. premium.

**Shares.**

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Corporation Shares—106 per cent. premium, ex div. Sales.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,675 per share ex dividend.  
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share, ex div.  
North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 830 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company, —\$305 per share, Buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Shares—\$995 per share.  
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$290 per share, Sellers.  
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—48% premium.  
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$24 per share premium, Sellers.  
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$85 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$102½ per share, Sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, Ex. Div.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debitures)—3 per cent premium.  
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$126 per share, Sellers.  
Hongkong & China Bakery Company, Limited—\$43½ per share.  
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878—4% premium, Buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881—3½% premium.

**Exchange.**

On LONDON,—  
Bank Bills, T.T., ..... 3/8½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, ..... 3/9½  
On PARIS,—  
Bank Bills, on demand, ..... 4.65  
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 4.75  
On BOMBAY,—  
Bank, T.T., ..... 221½  
On CALCUTTA,—  
Bank, T.T., ..... 221½  
On SHANGHAI,—  
Bank, T.T., ..... 72  
Private, 30 days' sight, ..... 72½

**MAILS.**

The following mails will close:—  
To-day, 27th August,—  
For Hoihow and Haiphong, per *Hainan*, at 5 p.m. For Shanghai, per *Yangtze*, at 3.30 p.m. For Singapore, per *Marlborough*, at 5 p.m. For Singapore and London, per *Ajam*, at 5 p.m. For Amoy and Shanghai, per *Foochow*, at 5 p.m.  
To-morrow, 28th August,—  
For Saigon, per *Oaklands*, at 9 a.m.  
For Hoihow and Pakhoi, per *Brutus*, at 9 a.m.  
On Monday, 29th August,—  
For Shanghai, per *Pekin*, at 11.30 a.m. For Bangkok, per *Rajasthan*, at 3.30 p.m.  
On Tuesday, 30th August,—  
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, per *Kwanglung*, at 11.30 a.m.  
On Wednesday, 31st August,—  
For Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., per *Oceanic*, at 2.30 p.m.  
On Thursday, 1st September,—  
For the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, and Mauritius, per *Ancona*; printed matter at 2 p.m., letters at 3 p.m.  
On Friday, 2nd September,—  
For Nagasaki and Yokohama, per *Malacca*, at 5 p.m. For Kobe and Yokohama, per *Tokasago Maru*, at 5 p.m.  
On Thursday, 8th September,—  
For the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichery, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, per *Oeus*, for printed matter at 10 a.m., and letters at 11 a.m.

What is a slur?—Almost any remark one singer makes about another.  
What is a rest?—Going out to take refreshment between the acts.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

August 26, *Meridian*, Siamose 3-m schr., 295, F. Schmidt, Bangkok 10th August, General.—Chinese.

August 26, *Wagrien*, German schooner, 179, A. Dibbern, Dunedin, New Zealand 22nd May, Scrap Iron.—Captain.

August 27, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 761, Cass, Shanghai 23rd August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

August 27, *Brutus*, German steamer, 460, Voegel, Hoihow, Hainan and Macao, 25th August, General.—Wieler & Co.

August 27, *Ajara*, British str., 1,549, Alex. Kidd, Shanghai 20th Aug., and Foochow 25th, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

August 27, *Marlborough*, British str., 1,175, R. Sanderson, Swatow 26th August, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

August 26, *Quinta*, German steamer, 874, K. P. Thomson, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, 21st July, Coals.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

August 27, *Vormerits*, German steamer, 613, H. Evers, Toulane 21th August, General.—Wieler & Co.

August 27, *Himalaya*, British steamer, 514, Beelle, Canton 27th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

August 27, *Foochow*, British steamer, 709, Thos. Clegg, Canton 26th August, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

## DEPARTURES.

August 26, *Yotting*, British steamer, for Toulon.

August 26, *Metapedia*, British steamer, for New York.

August 26, *Menalch*, French steamer, for Yokohama.

August 27, *Anadyr*, French steamer, for Shanghai.

August 27, *Pekin*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS.

Per German steamer *Brutus*, from Hoihow, &c., 16 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Marlborough*, from Swatow, 762 Chinese.

Per German steamer *Vormerits*, from Toulane, 89 Chinese.

Per German steamer *Quinta*, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, 3 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Ningpo*, from Shanghai, Mr. W. de St. Croix, one European deck, and 38 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Ajara*, from Shanghai and Foochow, Mr. Mrs. Walkinshaw, 3 children and 5 servants, Messrs. Harton, Drought, Schroeblin, and Mrs. and Miss Roberts, and 11 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Brutus*, from Hoihow, &c., reports fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Marlborough*, from Swatow, reports fresh winds and squalls from N.E. to S.W.

The British steamer *Ajara*, from Shanghai, &c., on the evening of 25th instant, and morning on 26th, reports experienced strong N.E. to N. gale.

The German steamer *Quinta* which arrived this morning reports left Victoria Vancouver's Island, on the 21st July, on leaving port N.W. gales, then trade winds to Formosa Channel, thence fine weather to port.

The British steamer *Ningpo*, from Shanghai, reports light Easterly winds and fine weather with very heavy swell from Eastward during first part of the voyage. Latterly—as far as Lammoeks strong North wind with very heavy sea and low barometer (29.69); thence to port fresh S.W. winds and fine weather.

## MACAO.

We learn from Chinese sources that a grand procession will shortly be held at Macao in honour of the intercalary birthday of the great warrior-god Hong-Kung. The birthday of this deity falls on the 6th day of the intercalary 7th moon (31st inst.). In front of the Hong-Kung temple, a large match is being erected, and there will be grand processions, illuminations and fireworks in honor of the occasion! The celebration will commence on the evening of the 30th inst., and will last until the 4th

prox., and during the last three days the procession will parade through the streets of the Holy City. Two companies of actors have been engaged, and for this occasion the performances will be *gratis*. The wealthy Chinese Merchants have subscribed close on \$45,000 towards the expenses of this *féte*. A large number of our Chinese fellow colonists will leave this for Macao to witness this brilliant display, and we learn that all the Chinese inns, hotels, and some empty shops and dwelling-houses have already been secured for the occasion.

## ABSTRACT OF "PEKING GAZETTES."

The following are taken from the N. C. Daily News:—

June 30th.—(1-2) Decrees directing the Board of Revenue to consider the returns presented by the Superintendents of Live Stock and House Duty for the East and West Divisions of Peking respectively, of the collections for the present year, both of which show a deficit on the surplus assessment.

(3) The Governor-General of Hu-Kuang Provinces reports the transmission of the following instalment of the *skin* revenue on salt to Peking:—

Present remittance.	Assessment for the year.
Tls. 20,000	Tls. 200,000
30,000	200,000

(4) The Governor of Honan also reports the despatch of the following remittances on account of the land-tax collection:—

Present remittance.	Assessment for the year.
Tls. 30,000	Tls. 200,000

(5-6) Kuang Ying, newly-appointed Superintendent of Imperial Manufactories at Hangchow, reports that he took over the seals of office on the 21st of May, and Wen Mnei, the outgoing Superintendent, that he gave over charge on that date, handing over the balance in hand to his successor.

July 1st.—(1) Memorial from Li Huang-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, submitting his views, in answer to an Imperial decree, on the subject of the improvement of the water-ways of Chihli, the names of the Governor and Governor Adjunct of the Shan-tien Prefecture being associated with his own. He premises that the water system of the Metropolitan province is a matter that affects both Imperial and popular interests, and the question of their maintenance in a due condition of efficiency is one that admits of no doubt. Ever since his appointment to the chief control of this province he has never failed to keep this fact before him, but his action has been restricted by local conditions and the want of funds, while the rivers and reservoirs have fallen into such a state of inefficiency that any attempt to restore them cannot now be attended with unmixed good. They have attracted attention so far back as the Sung dynasty, right on to the time of the Mings, but the works attempted have not been attended with permanently beneficial results. At the close of the Sung dynasty, during the era of the northern Sung, one Ho Ch'eng-chü constructed a line of dykes on the level ground in the district of Hsinung and the sub-Prefecture of Pa Chow to keep in the water and lead it into a reservoir, placing troops on the land in the vicinity of these dykes, who supported themselves by farming, and acted as a frontier force. The remains of this work are to be seen at the present day in the reservoirs known as the Tung-tien and Hsi-tien. At that time, however, the northern region was for the most part uninhabited, and the country beyond the dyke was occupied by a hostile Power, so that it was a matter of indifference whether this region beyond the dykes was flooded or suffered from drought. As time went on, population increased, and more and more country was brought under cultivation, until there was no waste land at all, and it became no longer possible to occupy a tract of country as an outpost for purposes of defence, and the control of the water system became a matter of extreme difficulty. During the present dynasty, the Emperors K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung made repeated visits of inspection through the province, and themselves laid down rules for the regularisation of the water system, pointing out the manner in which this object was to be

secured; and time after time Princes and High Ministers were sent to carry out their directions. This continued during several scores of years, until tens of millions of taels had been expended by the authorities or the people in the digging of canals or the construction of dykes, as the case might be, before the work could be carried to completion. Floods and droughts nevertheless occurred despite all this labour and expense; as, for instance, the overflow of the Yung-ting River in the fifth of Yung Ch'eng, twelve months after the completion of the works, and some thirty departments or districts were flooded. At the same time the attempt to create a district of irrigable land proved a failure owing to the want of water necessary to irrigate it, and before long, in spite of the labour that had been expended, it became quite dry as before. The bed of this river is narrow and little land is available on either side for widening it, while the loose nature of the soil is continually causing landslips along its banks; added to which the current, which is very rapid, carries down with it quantities of mud and sand which cause sandbanks to form, and the river banks, formed of loose earth, to cave in. In its upper waters the channel runs amongst high mountain ranges, and has the force of water poured from a house-top, so that when the waters rise in consequence of heavy rains they come rushing down with tremendous force, filling for a time the rivers they feed to overflowing. When these freshets have subsided, the head of water is so insignificant, that in spring and winter vessels get around. The character of these rivers is widely different to that of the southern streams, the bed of which is deep, and the soil composing the banks of a consistency that will stand the strain of a heavy fall of water. The sources of these southern rivers, too, are remote, and there is no interruption to their flow, as in the north, at certain seasons of the year. The difficulty of maintaining an efficient water system in Chihli was appreciated by His Majesty the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, who acknowledged the failure that repeated efforts in this direction had experienced, and since the reign of Ch'ien Lung the want of funds had precluded any serious efforts to improve the water system, which has gone on from bad to worse year by year. In the province of Chihli there are five large rivers, viz., the Yung-ting, Ta-ch'ing, Hu-t'o, and the northern and southern sections of the Grand Canal (the latter more commonly known as the Peiho, and the former as the Grand Canal.) These five rivers have over sixty tributaries, all of which were originally furnished with sluices, weirs, and dykes, but there is not a single one of these now perfect, nor a single one of the channels of derivation that drain or supply these tributaries which is not obstructed at some point or other. As the main rivers silt up, their beds get higher and higher; and the bed of the Yung-ting river in particular, which even in the days of Yung Ch'eng and Ch'ien Lung was already higher than the surrounding country, is now several tens of feet above the fields on either side of it. The four great reservoirs, again, known as the *hau* and *pei* Po, and the *tung* and *hai* Tien, into which the waters from the S.W. and N.W. respectively used to drain, have in part become plough land, so that the only outlet that now exists is that branch of the trifurcated system at Tientsin that meanders towards the sea. In ordinary times, even this outlet is insufficient, and during the high tides of autumn the stream is driven back, and, like a human body under analogous conditions, the whole system, from the throat downwards, suffers at every point. Hence, in years of heavy rainfall, the waters overflow in every direction and floods occur everywhere, being most felt in the four Prefectures of Shan-tien, Pao-ting, Tientsin and Ho-chien.

The memorialist then proceeds to demonstrate how impossible a task it would be to attempt the dredging of the five great rivers and the two reservoirs as contemplated by the Grand Secretary Tso. Both he and his predecessor have considered the question very carefully, and have both found, that the task even of attacking the Yung-ting river from Lu-kou-chiao

(where it is known as the Hun-ho) downwards, would entail such an immense expenditure of labour and money as to deter him from even laying estimates before His Majesty that would amount to millions of taels; and this is only one of the five rivers. He next proceeds to show that during the years he has been in office he has not been wanting in efforts to improve the water system; efforts that have not failed to improve matters somewhat. At list of the work done by him occupied several pages of the *Gazette*, and he closes his report with a suggestion that nothing should be commenced on a wholesale scale, for the few regiments of troops Tso Tsung-t'ang proposes should be used could never accomplish a tithe of the work, apart from the fact that the 20,000 men which compose the army under memorialist's direction could not be spared from their regular duties.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the Scrip in the above named Company, for Shares numbered 5640, 5641, 5642, and 5643, has been stolen, and that application has been made that the same may be cancelled and New Scrip issued.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the undermentioned Scrip in the above named Company has been stolen, and that application has been made that the same may be cancelled and New Scrip issued.

Scrip No. 43, dated 14th January, 1881, for 5 shares Nos. 297/301.

Scrip No. 196, dated 23rd March, 1881, for 5 shares Nos. 756/760.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

## Afong, Photographer,

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of

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## C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

A NATIVE OF INDIA, just returned from England, would be glad to communicate with any one requiring the Services of a CLERK or SHOP ASSISTANT. Salary no Object.

For further Particulars, apply to "J. F.," at the Office of this Paper. Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

## AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A PORT AND SHERRY, of the finest quality, from Coolah Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to R. FRASER SMITH, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, June 24th, 1881.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First Class PONY PHAETON by Lenny of Croydon.

Apply to

M. A. The "Hongkong Telegraph" office. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen.—Price 50 cents.

DE SOUZA & Co. Hongkong, 28th June, 1881.

## MacEwen, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, &c.

## HAVE FOR SALE.

## Groceries.

Crosse & Blackwell's, Celebrated Household Stores.

John Moir & Sons', Celebrated Household Stores.

American Stores of all descriptions.

Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS & CAKES,

BUTTER, Danish & French, Philippe

& Canada's PATES &c.

CHUTNIES & CURRY

POWDER, TEYSSONEAU'S

FRUITS in juice.

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c.

Wines, Spirits, &c.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE

BLANCHE," HEIDSIO & Co.'s MO-

NOPOLE, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE

COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET.

MUMM'S (JULES) CHAMPAGNE

pts. and qts.

NEYEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY,

pts. and qts.

EXTRA SEC. quarts.

Charles Heidsieck's WHITE SEAL,

pts. and qts. VEUVE CLUQUOT PON-

SARDIN, pts. and qts. Theophile Ro-

ederer & Co.'s VERZENAY MOUSSEUX,

pts. and qts.

Krug's CHAMPAGNE, pts. and qts.

OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHAT-

EAU MOUTON. LORMONT, pints,

and quarts.

ARAUZAN (Chateau), pints and quarts.

ERMITAGE LUDON. THIBIEUF

(Chateau), pints and quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (Curcier & Adet's),

pints and quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, pints and quarts.

IRIS GRAVES, pints and quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, pints & quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

St. JULIEN, &c., &c. Breakfast Claret.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chambertin, Chablis (White), Liebfrau-

mich, Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Stein-

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Vin, Haut Sauterne

Marsala, Saccione's

Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal

Amontillado Sherry, Cutler Palmer

and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid

Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy,

La Grande-Marque Brandy,

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1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon

Whisky, highly recommended,

Kinahan's LL Irish Whisky,

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Whisky; AVH Gin, Swaine

Boord & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Curacao

pints and quarts; Angostura,

Boker's and Orange Bitters,

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and

Saunders, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E &

J. Burke, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by

the Gallon.

Fine ALE, bottled by MacEwen, Frickel

& Co. ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

Erated Waters.

SODA WATER,

LEMONADE,

TONIC WATER,

SARSAPARILLA,

&c., &c., &c.

The Finest Stocks of

CIGARS, CAVITE CIGARETTES,

PRINCESSA CIGARETTES,

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"PERFECTION" All Specially

Selected.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, and Best NAVY.

STATIONERY, BOOKS &c.

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French Novels.

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Stationery for Ladies and Office use.

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Special orders in this line executed on

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Papers ruled to any pattern and stamped

Plain, cameo or relief.

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Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Cash and Deed

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Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

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Sailmaking and Rigging promptly ex-

ecuted.



**To be Let.**

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
ONE Basement, Two First Floors,  
One Top Floor and a fine large  
Stone Godown at the Blue Buildings,  
Praya East.  
Rent Moderate.

Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1881.

**TO LET.**

TWO HOUSES IN STAUNTON  
STREET, Nos. 9 and 11, each  
containing 4 Rooms, bath rooms, &c.  
water laid on.

Rent, \$25 per month.  
Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

**TO LET AT SPRING GARDENS.**

THREE HOUSES containing Three  
Rooms on Upper Storey, with  
servants' quarters, &c., at \$15. per  
month.

Also Upper Storey of House No. 213  
B. Spring Gardens, containing Two  
Rooms, Kitchen, and Bathroom at  
\$10. per month.

Water laid on to all the houses.  
Apply to  
F. PEREIRA.  
112, Spring Gardens.  
Hongkong, August 1st, 1881.

**For Sale.****FOR SALE.**

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.  
THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves  
and Cylinders of Steam Engines,  
and is free from the objections which  
exist against the use of tallow or veget-  
able oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1881.

**FOR SALE.**

PRIME GENEVEVER in Stone Jars;  
MARTEL BRANDY \*\*\* at \$6.50 per  
Dozen; WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and KUM-  
MEL, Good NAVY COCOA (retail at 20  
Cents per lb). SALOON RIFLES and  
CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RELOAD-  
ING CAPS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES  
in Sizes, &c., &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,  
54, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**FOR SALE.**

A FEW DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOAD-  
ING GUNS, 100 Loaded Cartridge  
and Bags with them, at \$20 each.  
J. F. SCHEFFER,  
54, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**Intimations.**

A. MILLAR & Co.,  
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS,  
COPPERSMITHS, AND BRASS-  
FOUNDERS, OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE  
FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD  
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T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,  
HOUSE AND ESTATE  
AGENTS.  
RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
UNDERTAKERS.  
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.  
MONUMENTS ERECTED.  
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Hongkong Horse  
Repository.  
LIVERY STABLES,  
AND DAIRY.

J. KENNEDY,  
PROPRIETOR.

Carriages of every Description  
For Sale, or Hire.

William Schmidt & Co.  
GUNMAKERS, &c.  
BRACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites  
of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted  
at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition  
always on hand.

**Intimations.**

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
AND AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN  
GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND  
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain  
SATIN, SILK, AND GAUZE DRESSES.

A variety of Richly TRIMMED  
COSTUMES, from the first houses  
in Paris.

Elegant Dressing & Morning  
GOWNS.  
BATHING DRESSES in the latest  
Style.

MUSLIN SHAWLS, CRAVATS,  
and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH  
CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.  
Ladies' and Children's STRAW  
HATS, in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.  
RIBBONS and SASHES of every  
description.

Silk and Lisle Thread STOCKINGS.  
COLLARS and CUFFS in latest  
Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.  
White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN  
SCARVES.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

A large collection of Elegant Art-  
icles suitable for presents, from the  
Grand Magasins du Louvre.

Piosse & Lubin's Celebrated  
PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy  
Goods in the Colony.

SIERRIES of the Finest Quality  
at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 48, Queen's-road  
Central.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**N. M. KHAMISA.**

Drapery Store, Nos. 8 and 10,  
Peel-street.

HAS For Sale, ex recent arrivals,

**European Goods.**

Coloured Alpaca.

French Prints.

Coloured Flannels.

Pompadour Satin.

Crowel Work of latest fashion.

Tooth Brushes.

Andalusian Wool (all colours).

Infants' Christening Robes.

Ladies' Skirt Pleating.

Frilling, assorted kinds.

Children's White Washing Hats.

Carrying Cloaks.

Ladies' Costumes of the best quality  
and latest designs.

Pale blue, pale pink, and cream Mull  
Muslins.

Infants' Silk Bonnets.

Pale, blue, and cream Book Muslins.

Ladies' Silk Hose—black, white, and  
colored.

White Silk Mittens.

Ladies' striped Cotton Hose.

Gentlemen's White and Balbriggan  
Half-hose.

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's  
Gauze Singlets.

Silk Ribbons.

Stays and Silk Scarves.

French and Swiss Embroidery.

Gentlemen's White Linen Shirts and  
Drawers.

Hair Brushes.

J. & P. Coates' Machine Cotton, 300  
yards reel, and a lot of useful  
articles for Ladies dresses, &c.

Almond Rock. } Rowser's make.  
Vanilla Toffee. }  
Butter Mint. }  
Butter Scotch. }

**Indian Goods.**

Gentlemen's Smoking Caps.

Cashmere Shawls.

Cashmere Cloth for Ladies' Dresses.

Indian Jewellery, comprising Silver  
Bangles, Neck-laces, Belts, &c.

Ramporee Chunder.

**Chinese Goods.**

Silk Crape Shawls, Silk Hand-  
kerchiefs, Scarves, &c., &c.,

Hongkong, 21st June, 1881.

BOARD AND LODGING, in a Family  
House, a few minutes walk from  
town: Single men, \$25. a month  
with room furnished. Family, accord-  
ing to arrangement.

Apply to the office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1881.

**F. VINCENOT,**

No. 4, PEEL-STREET,  
HAS For Sale ex late arrivals.

Wines received direct from  
Bordeaux.

Chateau Lafite ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. ptes. \$12.00

Chateau Larose ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. ptes. \$12.00

Chateau Margaux per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. ptes. \$12.00

Chateau Leoville per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. ptes. \$12.00

St. Emilion ... per doz. qts. \$ 7.50

Duplessis Cottage per doz. qts. \$ 6.00

Medoc ... per doz. qts. \$ 7.50

St. Julien ... per doz. qts. \$ 6.50

Chateau de Choisy per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

Bonne Cote Vieux per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 5.50

Bordeaux Claret } per doz. qts. \$ 3.50

Montferant ... per doz. ptes. \$ 4.00

Do. per doz. ptes. \$ 4.00

Old Breakfast } ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.50

Claret } per doz. ptes. \$ 3.00

St. Julien ... in cask \$80.00

Medoc ... \$55.00

Bordeaux Breakfast } " \$38.00

Claret } half-cask \$20.00

Haut Sauterne ... per doz. qts. \$ 9.00

Vieux ... per qt. \$ 6.50

Muscad Grenache, recom- } ... \$ 7.00

mended for invalids, ... } \$ 7.00

Marsala ... per doz. qts. \$ 6.00

Brandies, Spirits and Liqueurs.

W. R. Randon Vineyard } ... \$ 6.00

Proprietors ... } ... \$ 6.00

Kirsch-Wasser ... per doz. qts. \$10.00

Cavalier Freres fine } per dozen \$ 8.00

Champagne ... } ... \$ 8.00

Irish Whiskey, L.L. ... per doz. \$ 6.50

Scotch ... per doz. \$ 6.00

Bourbon ... per doz. \$12.50

Absinth Pernod Fils ... per doz. \$ 8.00

Do. Moullet ... per doz. \$ 8.00

Do. Noilly Prat ... per doz. \$ 6.50

Yellow Chartreuse per doz. qts. \$25.00

Green ... per btl. \$ 2.25

Do. per doz. qts. \$30.00

Do. per btl. \$ 2.50

E. V. Respal ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 1.50

Creme de Noyau } per doz. qts. \$13.00

Marie Brizar } per doz. qts. \$13.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 1.25

Creme de Rose ... per btl. \$ 1.25

Cacao de Vanilla ... per btl. \$ 1.25

Curacao Marie } per doz. qts. \$22.00

Brizar ... per bottle \$ 2.00

Red Curacao Fockink (Genuine) } per dozen qts. \$ 22.00

Do. per btl. \$ 2.00

Do. per ½ stone btl. 1.25

Peppermint } ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

Get Freres } per doz. qts. \$14.00

Do. per btl. \$ 1.50

Alcohol of Menthe from Riegles } ... \$ 0.60

(Lyon) per bottle ... } ... \$10.00

Benedictine ... per doz. ptes. \$10.00

Do. per pt. btl. \$ 1.00

Noilly Prat Ver. } per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

mouth ... } per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

Sherry Dry, ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

Assorted Liqueurs from Noilly } \$ 8.00

Prat per dozen quarts ... } \$ 8.00

Any kind ... per btl. \$ 0.75

Turino Vermouth per doz. qts. \$ 7.00

Bitter Tivet ... per doz. btl. \$10.00

Do. per btl. \$ 1.00

Angostara Bitters per doz. btl. \$10.00

Do. per btl. \$ 1.00

Gondron Guyot ... per btl. \$ 0.70

Old Tom, Swain } per doz. btl. \$ 3.75

and Boord ... } per doz. btl. \$ 3.75

AVH Gin ... per case of 15. btl. \$ 5.00

Eucalyptus ... per doz. qts. \$12.00

Assorted Syrup (from Bordeaux) } \$ 8.50

per dozen bottles ... } \$ 8.50

Amer. African, } per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

G. Picon ... } per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

Fine Champagne Brandy, per gallon \$ 3.25

Best French Preserves always on hand.

**THE BAKERY.**

Best French Bread supplied to all parts  
of the Town every morning.

French Pilot Bread guaranteed to keep  
for 15 days in good condition.

Hard Bread or Biscuit, per lb. \$ 0.05

Do. best quality } ... per lb. \$ 0.08

Best American Flour per } ... \$10.00

barrel of 200 lbs. } ... \$ 4.00

Do. ¼ sack of 100 lbs. ... \$ 2.00

Do. ¼ sack of 50 lbs. ... \$ 2.00

For smaller quantity } per lb. \$ 0.05

under 50 lbs. } per lb. \$ 0.05

Soda Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0.08

Cabin Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0.06

**SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.**

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures this morning.

In this table the anchorage of Hongkong Harbour is divided, for purposes  
of reference, into five sections:—No. 1 extending from Green Island to the P.  
and O. Company's Wharf; No. 2 from the P. & O. Company's Wharf to the  
Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf; No. 3 from the Canton and Macao  
Steamboat Co.'s Wharf to the Government Wharf; No. 4 from the Govern-  
ment Wharf to the Wanchai Pier; and No. 5 from the Wanchai Pier to  
Kellott's Island.

Vessels.	Section	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Steamers.						
Ajax	3	Aug. 27	Alex. Kidd	British	1549	Butterfield & Swire.
Anger Head	4	Aug. 23	A. Roper	British	1299	D. Lapraik & Co.
Brutus	3	Aug. 27	Voego	German	460	Wieler & Co.
Carnarvonshire	3	Aug. 15	Wm. Patrick	British	1520	Adamson, Bell & Co.
China	* July	26	Ackermann	German	648	Siemssen & Co.
Decima	4	Aug. 24	Pertersen	German	1151	Siemssen & Co.
Fame	3	—	A. Stopani	British	117	H. K. & W. Dock Co.
Foochow	3	Aug. 27	Thos. Olegg	British	709	Butterfield & Swire.
Hailong	* May	18	Hunter	British	277	D. Lapraik & Co.
Hainan	3	Aug. 25	J. Speechly	British	278	Afong & Co.
Himalaya	3	Aug. 27	Boedle	British	514	C. M. S. N. Co.
Lido	3	Aug. 24	Puddicombe	British	620	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Marlborough	3	Aug. 27	Sanderson	British	1175	Butterfield & Swire.
Ningpo	3	Aug. 27	Cass	British	761	Siemssen & Co.
Oaklands	1	Aug. 26	Payne	British	710	Butterfield & Swire.
Oceanic	† Aug.	23	Metcalf	British		O. & O. S. S. Co.
Penedo	2	Aug. 24	Kinderdine	British	654	Tong Kee.
Prinz Heinrich	2	Aug. 25	Hoffmann	German	872	Melchers & Co.
Quinta	5	Aug. 26	Thomsen	German	874	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Rajanattianuhar	2	Aug. 19	Hopkins	British	933	Yuen Fat Hong.
Sea Gull	4	—	Hayden	American	48	China Traders Co.
Shun Tip	1	July 7	Man Fu	Annamese	93	Captain.
T. J. Gervase	3	Aug. 15	Grainger	British	417	Siemssen & Co.
Tunis	5	Aug. 15	Irvine	British	886	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Vortigern	2	Aug. 25	Alexander	British	876	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Vorwaerts	2	Aug. 27	Evers	German	613	Wieler & Co.
Wycliffe	2	Aug. 24	Berner	British	602	Chung Woo.
Yangtze	3	Aug. 26	Schultze	British	782	Siemssen & Co.
Yee-Tay	1	July 7	Lee Tung Tuk	Annamese	1200	Captain.



HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1881.

## THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

This case again came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Russell and a special jury, consisting of Messrs. H. G. James, J. A. Mosely, and S. G. Bird.

J. J. da Silva e Souza, examined by Mr. Francis deposed:—I carry on business in partnership with Mr. Lubeck, as Souza & Co., as printers and publishers. I have been in the business since 1876, first with my father and then with Mr. Lubeck. I had some proposals made to me in May to print a newspaper called *Noon*. They failed. I then had a proposition from Robert Fraser-Smith. Some time between the 2nd and 7th June I first saw Mr. Wickling about this matter. I had no papers at all then, no agreement. Mr. Wickling first came to me in my office between 7 and 8 o'clock. Mr. Wickling had no printing or other business that brought him into the office at all, then. He had no special business to bring him there then. He did not come at my request. He asked me:—"Are you going to print the *Telegraph*?" I had not spoken to him at all before that. I had once or twice applied to him for advice on business matters. I have not been in the habit of applying to him. This was before the *Telegraph* was spoken of. When he asked me whether I was going to print the *Telegraph*, I said:—"I am not sure yet, some of my friends have advised me not to do it." Mr. Wickling said:—"I also advise you not to print it." He asked me first whether it would interfere with my ordinary business to print the paper. I told him I was not quite sure. He advised me to be careful before entering into any contract, so as not to lose any money by it. He mentioned Mr. Fraser-Smith's name, but only in this way:—"Are you to print the paper for Smith?" Mr. Wickling said, I think, that I might consult him on the matter. I can't swear whether he said anything about the papers. I am not sure whether I did not first ask him whether I might consult him. I afterwards did consult him. Mr. Wickling came to the office one morning on some business of his own. I told him then voluntarily that I had got the draft agreement and asked him if he would be kind enough to look over it. He replied that he was very busy then, but that if I sent him the agreement under cover he would look over it. This was on 5th or 6th June. I don't know that he gave any reason why it should be sent under cover.

Have you said already to Mr. Fraser-Smith and myself that he gave you a certain reason for sending it under cover?—He asked me not to mention that he was advising me.

Mr. Francis:—Have you said already in another place to Mr. Fraser-Smith and myself that he gave you a specific reason for asking that you should send it in an envelope?

Mr. Hayllar objected to the question. This witness was put forward as the witness of truth, and on his evidence might depend the whole case of the defendant. He objected to this witness being cross-examined until it had been shown that he was a hostile witness.

Mr. Francis said that one of the purposes of the question and one of the objects of its being specially allowed was to enable the examining counsel to show that he was a hostile witness and was behaving as such. The learned counsel quoted from the Common Law Procedure Act that a question might be put to the witness whether he had not before made a different statement, and such particulars and conditions might be put forth in the question as to enable the witness to judge of the occasion on which it was suggested that he had done so. The occasion of which it was sought to remind the witness was when he was in his (Mr. Francis's) office with Mr. Fraser-Smith, and when he (Mr. Francis) took down de Souza's evidence.

Mr. Hayllar said barristers never saw witnesses. He never heard of such a thing.

Mr. Francis said his hon. friend had seen witnesses himself. He knew cases of it.

Mr. Hayllar:—No. Never once. Never to take down their evidence.

Mr. Francis insisted on his right as a barrister to act in Summary Jurisdiction cases without the intervention of a solicitor, and therefore having the right to see witnesses in every case. The Judge's permission was required to call evidence to contradict, but not, he submitted, to ask the preliminary question.

The Judge allowed the question. Examination continued:—Did he give you any particular reason for his asking you to send the draft agreement under a cover?—He may have given me a reason, but I have forgotten it.

Did you state to Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith and myself that he gave you a special reason for asking that the document be sent in a cover?—I think I may have done so. If you mention what you believe I said I should remember it.

Mr. Francis asked permission to put the question in full. Did you state so and so?

Mr. Hayllar objected. The witness was not hostile. He was unfavourable, but not hostile.

The Judge asked whether Mr. Francis was prepared to contradict the witness if his answer proved to be against him.

Mr. Francis said he would reserve the right to ask permission, at the conclusion of his evidence, to contradict the witness.

Question allowed.

Examination continued:—Did you tell Mr. Robt. Fraser-Smith and myself that you were to take care that the letter did not go to Mr. Robt. Fraser-Smith as he was a very bad tempered man?—Mr. Wickling said not to let the agreement go to Fraser-Smith as there was no use.

Question repeated:—Yes, I told you so.

Examination continued:—It was the second agreement that I sent to him. I think I got it back on the same day. He handed it to me personally, in my office. I got from Mr. Wickling this letter of June 7th. That was the letter I got after I wrote to Fraser-Smith. When Mr. Wickling brought me back the draft contract he told me he had shown it to Mr. Bain who said it would cost over \$400. Mr. Wickling then strongly advised me not to agree to it. I drafted the letter of 7th June myself, no one dictated it to me. I think I must have sent that on the 9th as Mr. Wickling's letter is dated the 9th (this letter turned out to be dated the 7th). The letter sent to Mr. Fraser-Smith was drafted by myself and submitted to Mr. Wickling who made an alteration. Mr. Wickling went away and afterwards sent for me and asked if I had sent it; I said I had. He then told me he was going to write a letter I could show to Mr. Fraser-Smith. This he did and handed it to me. Mr. Fraser-Smith's office is in the same house. Nothing had been said about Mr. Bain before the agreement. The words Mr. Wickling added were that the cost would be quite \$400 a month to produce the paper. I had made an estimate before this, and had gone into particulars. I had Mr. Francis's assistance. He is my foreman printer. \$200 was estimated to be the outside cost. In that was included rent to the amount of \$25. I afterwards reduced the estimate to \$150. This I thought would cover all the expenses. The statement produced is a correct one for the production of the paper in July. That did not include rent. The room occupied by Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith was formerly a spare room occupied by compositors. The occupation of this room puts me to no personal inconvenience. I have engaged no new men. The other hands help for an half an hour or an hour, as a favour. This costs nothing extra. I saw Mr. Wickling on the morning of the 2nd August, it was about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. The paper was not printed at that time. Mr. Wickling sent his boy for me. I was not in the office at that time. The compositors told me, and I then went over to Mr. Wickling's office. He told me that he had heard that an article against him was to be published that day. He gave me to understand that he was going to reply. I had not communicated to him that that article was going to be published. Mr. Wickling said that Mr. R. Smith had told him. I believed that Mr. R. Smith told me that he had told Mr. Wickling. Mr. Wickling asked me to write a letter to him and drafted a letter for me to copy, and that draft was destroyed by Mr. Wickling in my presence. It contained a statement that I was losing heavily by my contract, and that I

could not afford it, since I had a large family depending on me, they numbering about twenty orphans. The letter mentioned about the cost of the paper. I am not sure what amount it stated. By the writing of this letter Mr. Wickling told me I would derive much benefit. I did not then do so. I told him to leave it and I would think over it. I showed it to my partner, Mr. Lubeck, and did not show it to Mr. Francis. I remained in Mr. Fraser-Smith's room during the whole of that day.

Mr. Hayllar objected to this kind of evidence, and Mr. Francis replied that Mr. Wickling was in a state of great excitement on this day, urging this man to sign a false and lying letter for the purpose of doing injury to Mr. Fraser-Smith.

Mr. Hayllar:—Be careful.

Witness:—I did not wish to meet him.

Mr. Hayllar:—Shame.

Mr. Francis:—There is no shame on Mr. de Souza's part. We shall soon find out where the shame is.

Examination resumed:—I heard that Mr. Wickling sent twice for me: I saw him after six. I was in Mr. Fraser-Smith's room. Mr. Beale was with me. When Mr. Wickling came to me he was excited.

Mr. Francis:—Did Mr. Wickling have any talk with Mr. Beale before he spoke to you?

Mr. Hayllar:—I object.

Witness:—Yes. Wickling and myself went down below.

Mr. Hayllar objected to a question as to what happened between Mr. Wickling and witness down below after publication of the alleged libel.

Mr. Francis submitted that as they alleged the truth of the article, the allegation was that there was an appearance at least of conspiracy to do certain acts, and any act up to the trial would go to prove the confederacy.

The Judge allowed the question subject to the objection.

Examination resumed:—Mr. Wickling asked me to return the draft. He did not again ask me to sign it. I returned the letter and he destroyed it. He remained for some time. He was speaking to himself. He was in a somewhat excited state. He did not ask me to do anything else then. I heard him say half aloud that he had no more confidence in me. I wrote the paper produced at the dictation of Mr. Wickling. (The letter stating that Mr. Souza had first asked Mr. Wickling to look over the agreement.) I see the word *consequently* at the end of the letter is struck through. Mr. Wickling wished me to express an opinion about the article. This I refused to do. This was written on the evening of the 2nd August, on a second visit by Mr. Wickling. He asked me if I remembered that I first asked him to look over the agreement. I said I did. He asked me then to write a letter stating this.

Mr. Hayllar objected to a question as to whether witness had made a different statement to Mr. Fraser-Smith, as conversation between these two gentlemen was utterly inadmissible. There might be a conspiracy between them for all he knew.

Examination resumed:—I signed the letter willingly and handed it to Mr. Wickling. I was somewhat frightened, but I gave it willingly. Mr. Lubeck was not present while Mr. Wickling was talking in an excited manner. Mr. Wickling sent for me on Sunday the 8th. I went to see him on the Monday. He spoke to me about another article to be published. I asked him who told him, and he said Mr. Bain. Since this action has commenced Mr. Wickling has been to me several times. He talked of matters quite irrelevant to this case. He did speak about the case. He talked to me about the case yesterday morning. When I agreed to print *Noon*, Mr. Wickling never came to me with an offer of his advice. My estimate for *Noon* was \$150 and \$25 for rent of room; but I agreed to keep their books and collect all their accounts for this sum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar:—With the exception of a few months' interruption, when I was at Pustau's and at the Cosmopolitan Dock, I have been connected with the printing business since 1876. I am quite a young man; 21 years old last June. When Mr. Wickling came to see me on the evening which has been already referred to, I had a large number of my

late father's private and business papers before me. I did tell Mr. Wickling that my father had a very great objection to printing a newspaper because he had lost \$11,000 by the *Echo do Povo*. He got into a libel suit and it cost him \$10,000. You know all about that; you made \$5,000 out of it. I know nothing whatever about the law of libel; have not the least idea of it. I do not know anything of the liabilities of a printer in the case of libel in a newspaper. We (Mr. Wickling and I) discussed the *Echo do Povo*. I said my father was very greatly prejudiced, after he lost so much, against undertaking the printing of any newspaper whatever. I also said that some of the members of my family whom I had consulted, and a few people out of Hongkong, advised me against having anything to do with the printing of the paper. Mr. Wickling and my father knew each other for many years and I believe they were friends: they were on very friendly terms. Long before the matter of this paper came up, Mr. Wickling and I had met a great many times, and he has all along taken a kindly interest in my affairs, whenever he met me he asked me about my affairs. I had not made up my mind the first time he came up. When I gave him the agreement I did not show him the correspondence with Mr. Fraser-Smith. I was present at the interview on the 7th. I had written a letter to Mr. Wickling that morning, asking him to come and see me, and in it I told him that Mr. Smith had been threatening me with a suit. I was a little frightened and wanted to see Mr. Wickling so that I might have his advice. On the following day I went to Mr. Francis and he drafted me the letter which I sent to Mr. Fraser-Smith. I copied Mr. Francis's draft and signed it. Mr. Francis recommended that the details should be referred to him. I sent the letter to Mr. Fraser-Smith. I did not say anything to Mr. Fraser-Smith before the letter was sent. I told him afterwards when he came to my office; he said I was bound to do the work. I referred him to Mr. Francis. When I went with Mr. Fraser-Smith, we took a draft with us; there are pencil marks on it in Mr. Francis's handwriting. Mr. Francis is drawing another agreement for us. I have not had any independent legal advice. With regard to the morning of the 2nd, I am sure Mr. Wickling sent for me. It was not on the 2nd but the 9th that Mr. Wickling was engaged with a Chinese gentleman and spoke to me on the landing, saying he could not see me. As regards the second article which concerned Mr. Wickling, I did not refuse to publish it. I have no such power. I had thought of taking legal advice, but ultimately did not.

I went to Mr. Francis's office, but he was not in. At my request the article was withdrawn. I am printing the paper now without any remuneration. I have said I saw Mr. Wickling yesterday morning. He told me I should not be afraid to come to Court, and not to fail to appear; the case was fixed for 11 o'clock. As a matter of fact I have absolutely refused to give you side any information about the case.

Re-examined by Mr. Francis:—The conversation on the occasion when Mr. Wickling called on me between the 2nd and 7th did commence with the questions as to the *Telegraph*.

To the Court:—When I went to Mr. Wickling on the morning of the publication of the article, he did not blame me for publishing the article; he did not ask me to stop it, nor did he say it was libellous. Mr. Wickling has not advised me before, about entering into any contract about printing. I only consulted him about the affairs of the estate of my father. My father died in October last year. I did not take an active part in the business, although I was an assistant to my father since 1876. Lubeck was not a partner till some time after my father's death. My object is not to make any money out of the paper, but to give Fraser-Smith a fair start, and I wrote to him that, I want the paper not to be taken out of my hands, when it comes to be a success, but that fresh arrangements are then to be made as to the price.

The Court then rose for tiffin. On resuming, James Ellacott Beale deposed:—I am a printer; I have served the usual 7 years, in all about 30 years. I have been of the *Daily Press* for about six years, as manager of

the printing department. I am now on the *Hongkong Telegraph*. I have been about a week there. (Mr. Wickling's estimate put into witness's hand.) In the first place I should say, the \$50 for paper is excessive. The paper used in the *Telegraph* in regard to weight and quality ought not to come to \$50. The gas would be not \$35, but \$5; coolies \$24—I don't know anything about that. I don't understand the meaning of printing \$150. I would understand by that turning the machine. When a man in the machine department was sick, and another wanted, 20 cents was paid in the *Daily Press*. I believe that, including composition and machine work, the cost would be half of this estimate. Certainly I never saw an estimate put together like that. I can't conceive upon what data it has been based. The item paper for proofs, \$25, is extravagant; \$2.50 at the outside.

His Lordship said it was probably the displacing of a decimal point.

Witness:—A pound of ink would print the *Telegraph* for a week, and good newspaper ink can be landed in this Colony for 1s. a pound; \$1.50 would do at the outside; circulars, I know nothing about. Petty charges and use of type, blank.

His Lordship:—They could not be less.

Witness:—I would not undertake to do it for \$150. If I were a printer I would print it at \$200, at which figure it would pay. This statement (de Souza & Co.'s memo. of cost) includes all the cost of the *Telegraph*. I had a conversation with Mr. Robert Smith on the subject of joining Mr. Fraser-Smith. I do not remember the date. It was at night in the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Robert Smith said that certain advertisements, were "dummies" or "bricks." He said they were to remain "bricks" for six months. I told him I did not think that likely, as advertisements were the back-bone of a paper. In confirmation of this he said he had heard it stated by the principal of one of the firms in the *China Mail* office. In consequence of this I spoke and afterwards wrote to Mr. Fraser-Smith, wishing to be satisfied as to this, as I did not think it would be profitable to join a paper putting in "bricks" for six months. I have satisfied myself, according to the *Telegraph* books, that it was absolutely false. I also mentioned the statement made to me by Mr. Robert Smith to the principal of the firm, MacEwen, Frickel & Co., and he said it was not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar:—The *Shanghai Mercury* is larger than the *Telegraph*, printed on better paper, and consequently would cost more to get up.

Mr. Hayllar said that their estimate was founded on a paper the size and form of the *Shanghai Mercury*, which was a much superior paper.

By Mr. Francis:—It might be the same size and form as the *Shanghai Mercury*, although it were set in larger type.

Mr. T. Marr:—I was the reporter of the *Telegraph* from the time of the start up to a week ago. I have read the article headed "personal," in which it is stated that Mr. Robert Smith had stated something to Mr. Beale. Mr. Robert Smith told me he was not to reply to Mr. Fraser-Smith's letters until he had slept over the matter and consulted Mr. George Murray Bain.

Mr. de Souza (recalled):—I showed no other draft to Mr. Lubeck than the one in question.

Mr. James (a juror):—Could you see a list of the subscribers to the *Telegraph* to settle the 50 copies question?

In answer to the Judge, Mr. Fraser-Smith said he would be most happy to produce the book, and left the Court to bring it.

Mr. Francis said he would object to the other side seeing the list, but his Lordship replied it could not be admitted unless it were shown to all parties. It was ultimately admitted.

Mr. Lubeck (recalled):—I have only a faint recollection of the draft. There was something about orphans in it.

By Mr. Hayllar:—Mr. de Souza has a number of relatives, women and children, depending upon him.

This closed the defendants' case, and Mr. Hayllar opened the case for the plaintiff in a long speech, which we regret we are unable to reproduce. The Court was ultimately adjourned until 10.30 this morning.